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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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THE NEW WAY.



WOMEN used to think "fe-male diseases" could only be treated after "local examina-tions" by physi-cians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women suffering. Thein-troduction of

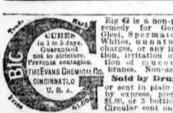
Wine of Cardul has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention

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taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examina-tions for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, falling of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. \$1.00 at the drug store.

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W. I. ADDISON, M.D., Cary, Miss., says: "I use Wine of Cardui extensively in my practice and find it a most excellent preparation for female troubles."

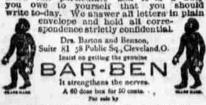


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BAR-BEN It will pay you to read this and think I over carefully, especially if you have doctored with "medical companies" and "free prescrip-tion" fakes and are no better off to-day. We are reputable physicians, honored and re-spected in our own city. For over 20 years we have made a specialty of the nervous disorders of men and women and our remdey

disorders of men and women and our remdey is the result of many years is the result of many years experience. BAR-BEN will not restore you in a night, nor a week, but with pattence and the correct use of our treatment, we do assert it will positively make a man of you in time. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores—a 60-dose box for 50 cents, one to two months' treatment. You need not be ashamed to ask for it. Its uses are many, and no matter what You'n object is in taking it, no one need be the wiser. If you prefer, send us \$1.60 and we will forward a 90-dose box by mail, securely sealed, along with a few private words of advice to suit your individual case. In complicated cases of lost vitality HAR-BEN may be taken at home, under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills to all who prefer to come to us for treatment, if we fall to cure. It will only cost you a stamp to learn full particulars and it is a duty you owe to yourself that you should write to-day. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential.

Dra Barton and Bensoe,



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lowing are selected as representing the views of the poetic philosopher, the frank and dispassionate foreigner and the equally candid political at the funeral services held in Concord, After briefly recalling the marvelous rise of Lincoln from comparative obscurity to worldwide greatness Mr. Emerson proceeded:

"A plain man of the people, an extraordinary fortune attended him. Lord Bacon says: 'Manifest virtues procure reputation; occult ones, fortune. ' He offered no shining qualities at the first encounter; he did not offend by superiority. He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty which it was very easy for him to obey. Then he had what farmers call a long head; was excellent in working out the sum for himself; in arguing his case and convincing you fairly and firmly. Then it turned out that he was a great worker, had prodigious faculty of performance, worked easily. A good worker is so rare; everybody has some disabling quality. In a host of young men that start together and promise so many brilliant leaders for the next age each fails on trial-one by bad health, one by conceit or by love of pleasure, or by lethargy, or by a hasty temper-each has some disqualifying fault that throws him out of the career. But this man was sound to the core, cheerful, persistent, all right for labor, and liked nothing so well. "His occupying the chair of state was

a triumph of the good sense of mankind and of the public conscience. This midpresident at last. Yes, in manners, sympathies, but not in powers, for his powers were superior. His mind mastered the problem of the day, and, as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was man so fitted ith all his might and all his honesty. laboring to find what the people wanted, and how to obtain that. It cannot be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested, he was. There was no lack of resistsuce, nor of slander, nor of ridicule.

"Then, what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war. Here was place for no holiday magistrate, no fair weather sailor; the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years-four years of battle days-his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a heroic figure in the center of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time. Step by step he walked before them; alow with their slowness, quickening his march to theirs; the true representative of this continent; an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of 20,-000,000 throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by

his tongue." A year after the assassination of Lincoln there appeared in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine a critical review of the careers of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. Both were classed as saviors of the American Union. Passing from the discussion of free trade, protection and nullification as the causes of strife betwixt the sections, the review enters upon the crisis which confronted Lincoln in 1861:

"It fell to the lot of a man very different from Andrew Jackson to wage the second battle for the preservation of the Union, on a plea more exasperating than free trade, on an issue more stupendous and on a scale of grandeur which no war between the states in Jackson's comparatively early time could possible have equaled. From 1833 to 1860 southern statesmen had been contemplating, if they had not been planning, the disruption of the Union. Northern statesmen were aware of the fact.' Some of them were reconciled to it, and others were resolved to aid in its consummation, not a few of them for the sake of the north itself, which they imagined would be better without south ern companionship. Time but increased the bitterness and widened the estrangement 'of one section against the other. When secession at last was accom-

plished, the south was prepared at most points, the north at none, and a man was at the head of affairs who on a hasty or superficial judgment might have been pronounced singularly inefficient and unsuited for the task of coercion which cruel fate had thrust upon him. Like his great predecessor Jackson. he was a man of the people, william culture or manners. Unlike Jackson, however, he had the instincts, if not the education, of a gentleman; was no rowdy, no drunkard, no profane swearer, but a plain, honest, quiet, quaint, good man, with no strong will, but with a very strong sense of duty. Jackson cared little either for free trade or protection, out he cared very much for the Union.

little for the negro or his freedom, though he disliked slavery, but he cared greatly and with his whole heart and soul for the Union. "Pushed on and backed up by

In like manner Abraham Lincoln cared

mourners. From store the Union at any price, he marchthe countless culogies spoken to doctrine, from principle to principle. and written as by external rather than by internal imtributes to his pulses, and with a sad heart that he greatness the fol. should have to do, even under the pressure of overpowering state necessity, anything inconsistent with that constitution which Washington and Jefferson had made, and which Abraham Lincoln had sworn to uphold. Andrew Jackson foeman. Ralph Waldo Emerson's put down nullification; Abraham Lin-thoughts were spoken April 19, 1865, coln did not put down secession. What coln did not put down secession. What the one did by force of his own will the other did by the force of the will of the people. The one was the flery borse, acting by his own volition; the other was but the inert carriage drawn by the stalwart muscle of the crowd. Jackson did well, but Lincoln did better. Jackson accomplished less than he intended, but Lincoln far more than be hoped, or that at the outset of his career he could even have dreamed of. That he who would merely circumscribe slavery within its existing limits and who was conscientiously of opinion that if every negro in America left America and went back to the native Africa of his fathers and grandfather's, it would be better for America and better for the negro should by the stroke of his penby the war power, and contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitutionabolish slavery, was the result of the struggle that in the first two years of its fury he was the last man in the Union to imagine. Yet so it was. The weak man became strong by the irresistible strength of events. In Jackson's time the love of the Union in the north was but a latent feeling; in Lincoln's it was an irresistible force, and, lashed into fury by the passions of the war, would have preferred the utter desolation of the southern states-their couversion into the original wilderness and the extermination or banishment of their whole population-rather than see them by their own exertions or the aid of a foreign state erected into an indedle class country had got a middle class | pendent Confederacy. This good and merciful man was good and merciful to the end. Even when the south was on the point of collapse, when its hope of foreign recognition had long since died away, when its armies were reduced to the minimum of hope as well as of to the event. In the midst of fears and numbers, when in mingled pride and jealousies, in the Babel of counsels and despair it refused to arm the negroes, parties, this man wrought incessantly preferring conquest by its white brothers to independence to be purchased by the aid of black soldiers, Mr. Lincoln was ready and anxious to grant honorable terms of surrender. In the flush of victory there was much he could have done which no other man could have attempted. He could have issued a general amnesty, be could have declared the Union restored in fact and in theory on the sole condition that his military proclamation for the abolition of slavery should be adopted by every southern state as the basis of a legal enactment. But this great and happy result was not to be attained. The pistol of a fanatic deprived the southern people of a friend and the northern people of a man after their own hearts, who through good and ill fortune had fought their fight with a humble, a contrite and an honest spirit and given them the victories."

Southerners who were actively hostile to Mr. Lincoln during the war have since freely expressed their high appreciation of his noble traits. In a recent utterance upon war issues the noted southern editor, Henry Watterson, summed up the view most prevalent among thinking people of the old Confederate section. Said he:

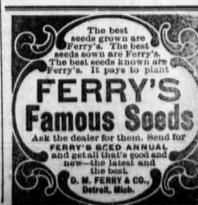
"Lincoln himself was a southern man. He had no prejudice against the south or the southern people. There was hardly a day during the war that he was not projecting his great personality between some southern man or woman and danger, and so free from vindictiveness or excitement of any sort was his mind that it cost him nothing to stand upon the resolution of congress of 1861, which declared that the war was waged solely to preserve the Union."

Long before Watterson spoke Lieutenant General Longstreet, the most prominent living representative of Lee's armies, penned this brief but forcible eulogy upon the martyred war president:

"Without doubt the greatest man of rebellion times, the one matchless among 40,000,000 for the peculiar difficulties of the period, was Abraham Lin-

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LINCOLN A FATALIST.

HEARD PHANTOM VOICES AND BE-LIEVED IN DESTINY.

Incidents In His Life Which Suggest That He Was Superstitious - His Dreams and Favorite Citations From the Poets - Reminiscences of a Close Personal Friend. "(Converget, 1808, by the Author,)

The exponents of historical crises are endowed with supernatural monitions of their missions and, not infrequently, ere invested with presentiments of their destinies and (possibly) marryrdom.

way be a simple person give in the larged with appealed to her changes where the large are strong in the larged with appealed to her changes where the large are strong in the larged with a present of the larged with a present give in the larged Napoleon III said that Caesar had ed from dogma to dogma, from doctrine tested, while Constantine triumphed by

of parrating that when he was a boy,

"Many great and good men, sufficiently qualified for any task they should undertake, may ever be found, whose archition would aspite to nothing beyond a seat in congress, a gubernato rial or a presidential chair, but such be-long not to the family of the lion or the tribe of the engle. What! Think you those places would satisfy an Alexander. a Carrier of a Napoleon? Never! Towering genius distains a beaten path; it seeks regions hitherto unexplored, it sees no distinction in adding story to story upon the monuments of fame erected to the memory of others, it denies that it is glory enough to serve under any chief, it scorns to tread in the foot steps of any predecessor, however illustrious; it thirsts and borns for distinc

gaged in paring an apple. That woman with little apparent promise, and was | was to be his wife. He could not shake acting out the clown in her kitchen, off the vision. It haunted him inces-



A WARTIME PORTRAIT.

what he could hope to achieve if he continued in that course confidently replied that he was going to be president of the United States.

When he was at New Orleans, in and listened to her absurd prophecies (as they then appeared) with eager attention. When his son Robert was bitten by a dog, he took him to Terre Haute, at much inconvenience, to bave the virtues of a madstone, as it was called, tested as an antidote. When in congress, he refused to be one of a party of 13 at table, and Robert Toombs, who really liked him, told him with some asperity that he would rather die than to be so superstitions.

Like Joan of Arc, he heard phantom voices; but, unlike that bewitched fe male, he kept their revelations and the fact itself to himself. One day however, in the "big trove at tri sine said, partly in soliloguy and partly to me: "When I was a boy, I used to wander out in the woods all by myself. It had a fuscination for me which bad an element of fear in it-superstitious fear. I knew that I was not alone just as well as I know that you are here now. Still I could see nothing and no one, but I heard voices. Once I heard a voice right at my elbow-heard it distinctly and plainly. I turned around, expecting to see some one, of course. No one there, but the voice was there." "What did it say?" I naked. He made no reply. Deep gloom—a look of pain—settled on his countenance and lasted some min utes. We trudged slowly on. Tie was oblivious of all external surroundings.

Another instance, somewhat obscure to people in general, but conclusive to me, who knew him so well, and illustrative of this tendency, happened on Oct. 24, 1854, when he visited my law office with others of the traveling bar, and, taking down a copy of Byron, he readily turned to the third canto of "Childe Harold" and read aloud from the thirty-fourth verse, commencing.

There is a very life in our despair, etc., to and including the forty-fifth verse: He who ascends to mountain tops shall find Those loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds and snow.

He who surpacess or subdues mankind Must look down on the laste of those below.

Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far boneath the earth and occan spread,
Round him are ice y rocks and loadly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to those
summits lead.

summita lead. This grand poetry, so apropos to his later career, was evidently very familiar to him. He looked specifically for and found it with no difficulty or hesitation and read it with a fluency that indicated that he had read it ofttimes before. He also read it sadly if not in-

leed reverently. In view of his later career, is not the following morceau, taken from a fervid and extravagant Lyceum speech made when he was 30 years of age, of great nterest and significance? Said he:

when remonstrated with and asked santly until It compelled him to go down the unfrequented way. He quietly opened the door of what he recognized to be the house and saw at a glance that was where he had been in his dream There was a woman at the fireside on 1831, he visited a voodoo fortune teller gaged in raring an apple." And the rest of this singular dream also came to

> The well known and oft cited incilent of the double image, as told by Mr. Lincoln, is in exact point. He said: "It was just after my election in 1860, when the news had been coming in thick and fast all day and there had been a great 'Hurrah, boys!' so that was well tired out and went home to rest, throwing myself upon a longe in my chamber. Opposite to where I has was a bureau, with a swinging glass upon it, and, looking in that glass, I saw myself reflected nearly at full length, but my face, I noticed, had two separate and distinct images, the tip of the nose of one being about three inches from the tip of the other, I was a little startled and got up and looked in the glass, but the illusion vanished. On lying down again I saw it a second ime, plainer, if possible, than before, and then I noticed that one of the face was a little paler than the other. I go up, and the thing melted away, and is the excitement of the hour forgot about it-nearly, but not cult ... thing would once in aware con and give me a little pane, as if some

hims uncomfortable had happened When I got home, I told my wife about it, and a few days after 1 tried the experiment again, when, sure enough, the thing came back again, but I never succeeded in bringing the ghost back after that, though I once tried very industriously to show it to my wife, who was somewhat worried about it. She though it was a sign that I was to be elected to a second term of office, and that the paleness of one of the faces was an omen that I should not live through my see and term."

How often have I heard him repen this couplet, always in an earnest prophetic style, as if it made a deep im pression on him, as if he recognized: aw from which there was no escapethat bound him, like a spell: There's a divinity that shapes our ends.

Rough hew them how we will. Especial emphasis as well as acceptu ated sadness is imparted to that sorrow ful incident, which was but the prelude

The deep damnation of his taking off, when he said in his cabinet meeting on the last day: "Good news is impend ing, for I have had my usual dream which has foreshadowed every momen always the same, and that it was moving with great rapidity toward a dark and indefinite shore."

This melancholy refrain-this dark cloud of preternatural grief, with its delusive silver lining-this more than

A Fearful Experience

A POSTMASTER LOSES THE USE OF HIS LEGS AND ARMS.

Edwin R. Tripp, of Middlefield Center, Meets with a Hazardous Encounter Which Renders Him Helpless.

"I learned that the pills were prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and only cost 50 cents a box Homes Hannah, Notary Public.

ascetle sorrow, with his stimulated ranlery, like the harlequin's fantastic genz -all traded to make up the seed plot from whence spring the comber spirit who was alreaded to pillet the sorely distressed button through the engulfing waves, which momentarily threatened destruction

politics the forms of which can only be accurately useertained when contem that count plated afar off. Too mar as well as too far off prevents a correct view. Thus it is with great events. The hand of God hand itself has a shadow which conceals what it accomplishes. All that could then be seen in the great national transformation announced the advent of a new idea in human kind, the democratio idea in essence as well as in delusive boast, and thereafter the democratic government in fact as well as theretofore in empty name.

There are pochs in the history of the famous sink and leave space for fresh institutions full of sap, which renew the youth and recast the ideas of a peo-Antiquity is replete with this transformation, of which we only catch a glimpse in the relies of history. Each new order of civilization.

Such was the prelude to the great nastruck by this master of the political art, such the revindication of freedom. such the remascence of the vital spirit (to replace the dead letter) of the Declaration of Independence.

HENRY C. WHITNEY.

Note.-Mrs. Nottio Maynard has written a book devoted to an enforcement of the statement that Mr. Lincoln was addicted to attending spiritualistic scances while he was in the presidency. I have reflected considerably of the matter, and as a result do not credit the statements—at least not to the full extent as stated. While I fully believe that Mr. Lincoln would be likely to have a desire to make such investigations, a due sense of propriety would act us a check upon his attempting so radical a departure from the staid ways of life and experience, from doing that which would give a radical shock to all of the conservati classes of modery. Mr. Lincoln well knew that he stood in the "wave of light that best about a throne' and that he must not do any set which would expect him to even unjust criti-cism, and, as to attempting to do such a thing "on the siy," his honest, nature and his ordenay sense both remonsdessly barred any such deceleful methods. I presume there was a file of besis for the story, as that he met the partie possibly evinced a me curiosity at their protensions. To any nifresion beyond cline to believe that he was a party.

SIMPLY PRESIDENT.

A New Story of Lincoln's Good Nature mail Tack. Mr. William Bender Wilson of Lan-

caster, Pa., ' ho entered the war department as a military telegrapher in 1861. gives the following fresh anecdote: "In the fall of 1861 fires in Washing-

ton city were of frequent occurrence. without any organized adequate means for extinguishing them being in existence there. This condition of affairs was a source of so much anxiety to the country at large that no sooner was a Washington fire announced in the newspapers than the mails would teen with patriotic offers to the president from all sections for the formation of fire brigades as a component part of the army for the protection of the capital. This was one of the many great annoyances of irrelevant subjects thrust upon the president. He bore it all as part of the responsibilities resting upon him, yet at last was compelled to rebuke it from sheer lack of time to give it any attention.

"One night the Washington infirmary burned down, and, as was customary after such disasters, the next day brought the president the usual complement of offers of fire engines and firemen. Philadelphia's patriotism, true to its traditions, could not await the slow progress of the mail, but sent forward a committee of citizens to urge upon the president the acceptance of a fully equipped fire brigade for Washington. On their arrival at the White House they were most courteously and blandly received by Mr. Lincoln. Eloquently did they urge their mission, but valuable time was being wasted, and Mr. Lincoln was forced to bring the conference to a close. which he did by interrupting the comnuttee in the midst of a grand and to be limbing oratorical effort by gravely saying, as if he had just awakened to tous event of the war. I seemed to be in the true import of the visit: 'Ah, yes, singular and indescribable vessel, but gentlemen, but it is a mistake to suppose that I am at the head of the fire department of the city of Washington! I am simply president of the United States."

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in appealing to people's self interis visible in human affairs, but this est and showing them where it pays

Large assortments of choice goods and less prices are what this store always depends on for growth, and we're getting results that waymore now than ever before, not only here in the store, but through human race when the decayed branches the mail order-had to enlarge that fall from the tree of humanity and department-give it more space, and when institutions grown effete and in- increase the force in order to accommodate the increased business.

in It every woman who is Idoing or planning early spring sewing will send for samples, medium and fine decadence of effete ideas carries with it an old world and gives its name to a ported Novelties, \$1.25, she'll be pleased, and when she considers tional awakening whose chords were style and price, find advantage to her pocketbook. .

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